Negro Passes State Bar Exam

CLANTON, ALA., April 17—(AP)—The Alabama Bar Association Monday announced that a Bessemer Negro had passed the state bar examination.

Lawrence Gerald, secretary of the bar, said Philander Butler would be certified to the state supreme court for the issuance of a license.

Butler is a law graduate of Howard University in Washington.

A case by four other Negroes, protesting the requirement that they must pass the examination to practice in Alabama, is pending before the Supreme Court.

The Negroes claim they were prevented from attending the University of Alabama Law School because of their race. Since state funds were used to help finance their education at out-of-state schools, they contend they shouldn't have to take the examination.

All graduates of the University of Alabama Law School are exempt from the exam.

Court Says 4 Negroes Must Pass Bar Test To Practice In State

FOUR NEGROES demanding the right to practice law without taking the bar examination were turned down Friday by the State Supreme Court.

Arguing that they were barred from the all-white University of Alabama because of their race, the Negroes claimed exemption from a state law which says only graduates of the University can be admitted to the bar without an examination.

They contended, too, that since they studied outside Alabama with the aid of state funds, it amounted to the same thing as attending the university.

Alabama provides money for college students to go elsewhere for training not available within the state, and there is no state-supported law school in Alabama for Negroes.

Using the out-of-state aid program, Manley Banks, Clarence Moses, Henry Moss and Henry Pearson, all of Birmingham, studied law at Howard University in Washington and Lincoln University at St. Louis.

The six justices on the Supreme Court held unanimously that the Negroes aren't entitled to exemption from the law. Further, the court said, they knew when they went to law school that they would be required to take the bar exam.

They enrolled at Lincoln and Howard Universities "as a result of their free will," the court continued, and, in fact, never even applied for admission to Alabama.

Five Negro lawyers of Birmingham plan to attend the 25th anniversary meeting of the National Bar Assn. which meets in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21-23.

They are Attys. A. D. Shores, Peter Hall, David Hood Jr., Oscar W. Adams and Philander Butler.

Test Case Pending

State of Alabama Admits 7th Negro Lawyer to Practice

BIRMINGHAM—Alabama now has seven licensed Negro lawyers with the admission to the bar of 26-year-old Philander Butler.

Five others have cases pending before the Alabama Supreme Court in which they seek admission to the bar without taking examination. This is a test suit making an attack on the legal training and diploma privileges by Alabama to Negro students.

Lawrence Gerald, secretary of the State Bar Association, announced in Clanton, April 17, that Butler had passed the bar test. Admission to the bar is now a mere formality under Alabama law.

HONORED GRADUATE

The new barrister is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Butler of Bessemer. He was born Nov. 26, 1923, in Bessemer and received his legal training at Howard University Law School.

He is a graduate of Talladega College and Dunbar High School, Besemer. He also attended Miles College in Birmingham.

Butler is a member of the National Bar Association and the Allen Temple AME Church. He is a Mason and is pledged to the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

LAWYER-TEACHER

Teacher in the night school of Booker T. Washington Business College, Butler indicated that he expected to become legal adviser for the Booker T. Washington Insurance Company.

Other licensed Negro lawyers of Alabama are Atty. Charles V. Hendley of Huntsville; Atty Mahaley Dickerson of Montgomery; Attys. Arthur D. Shores, Oscar W. Adams Jr., David Hood Jr. and Peter A. Hall of Birmingham.

Hood and Hall arc members of Shores' firm although Hood recently established an office in Bessemer. Mrs. Dickerson and Mr. Adams have their individua offices.

ATTY. PHILANDER BUTLER
. . . seventh attorney

Ala. Woman Lawyer Tells of Experiences at Bar

Mother of Triplets Has Monopoly in Law Practice in Montgomery

By JOE HUNTER

PHILADELPHIA

Upon first seeing Mrs. Mahala Dickerson, "the colored lady lawyer," as she is called by her white colleagues of Montgomery, Ala., one would never realize that the tall, soft-spoken woman with the ready smile was an attorney-at-law.

It is only when her eyes hold yours in direct concentration while she speaks pointedly in a steady voice, that you begin to get the idea that this studied casualness is the result of unlimited practice at cross-questioning.

"Being the only colored lawyer in Montgomery isn't as tough as it might sound," she said, smilingly, as if at a private joke.

"I get a lot of cases that the other lawyers won't touch," Mrs. Dickerson added, referring to the civil cases she constantly handles involving loan sharks.

Fights Loan Sharks

It seems that there are a lot of small loan companies in Montgomery that thrive on the exorbitant interest rates they charge their colored patrons. Many of these loan companies are owned by lawyers.

"I guess I'm the only lawyer in Montgomery who isn't in the loan business," Mrs. Dickerson asserted, laughing softly.

She went on to say that of course she was not making any money from these cases, the economic situation in Montgomery being what it is.

"But you can't turn them away," she said. "Someone has to show them that they do not have to pay those rates."

Mother of Triplets

We mentioned that it must be rather difficult bringing up 10-year-old triplet boys on such small fees.

Mrs. Dickerson displayed her "private-joke" smile again, continuing:

"Oh I make it up in divorce cases. I hate divorce cases, which incidentally are on the upgrade. I think a divorce is a luxury, therefore, I usually demand a high fee to handle a case of this type."

When asked if she had any "pet" cases, Mrs. Dickerson spoke of a peonage case she handled involving a mother and her eight children who were held on a white man's farm to work out a debt.

"It was only through the U. S. District Attorney's office that I was able to get them away from the farm."

Must Lick Economic Problem

She was thoughtful for a moment. "It is this economic problem in Montgomery that we must lick," she then declared.

The lawyer became "the mother" as her three boys trooped into the room again.

"I don't have too much time for recreation," she said, "but I try to plan my recreation to suit the boys. They think that they should go everywhere I go."

Mrs. Dickerson, who is staying at Pendle Hill in Wallingford, has been giving lectures on race relations at the Institute on Foreign Affairs.

She leaves for Cleveland soon, to visit relatives and attend the National Baptist Convention. Mrs. Dickerson received her early training at Miss White's School for Girls in Montgomery.

After receiving her A.B. degree from Fisk University, she obtained her bachelor of law degree from Howard University. Mrs. Dickerson was also a research assistant in the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute.

Alabama (Discrimination)

4 Negroes Demand Admission To State's Bar Without Exam

Demanding equal treatment with white graduates of the University of Alabama, four Negroes asked the State Supreme Court yesterday to license them as lawyers without a bar examination.

Graduates of the University law school are admitted to practice without taking the bar exam under Alabama law, but others are required to stand the test.

The Negroes said they were "barred and excluded" from attending the University because of their race, and that they got their law degrees outside Alabama with the aid of state funds.

Since 1945, the legislature has appropriated funds every year to send college students to other states for training not available in Alabama. Negroes are not admitted at the University, and there is no state-supported law school for their race.

Therefore, the petition argued, the four Negroes are entitled to admission to the bar the same as if they had been graduated from Alabama University.

The court action was filed in behalf of Manley E. Banks, Clarence E. Moses, Henry C. Moss and Henry L. Pearson, all of Birmingham. They said they applied for registration to the Board of Commissioners of the State Bar Association but it "refused" to approve them.

Supreme Court officials said the case probably will be heard next month.

Pearson got his law degree from Lincoln University at St. Louis, the petition related, and the other three attended Howard University in Washington, D. C.

They said they decided to study law while attending Negro colleges in Alabama, and that each one wanted to attend the University but was "barred and excluded . . . solely because he was a Negro."

The petition said both Lincoln and Howard are approved by Alabama for out-of-state training and as such "perform delegated functions of the State of Alabama."

taking a bar exam.

Under the law only graduates of the University of Alabama are permitted practice without a bar examination, but the Negroes contended they are entitled to that right because they were "barred and excluded" from attending the university solely because of their race.

THE PETITION was filed in the Supreme Court by Manley E. Banks, Clarence E. Moses, Henry C. Moss and Henry L. Pearson, all of Birmingham.

They said they were all born in Alabama and attended Negro colleges in this state but had to go elsewhere to study law. The petition said Pearson received a law degree at Lincoln University in St. Louis and the other three got theirs in Howard University in Washington, D. C.

They said that while attending college in Alabama each one determined on the profession of law with the intention of practicing the same in the state of Alabama as his vocation.

Further, it continued, each one wanted to attend the University of Alabama but was "barred and excluded . . . solely because he was a Negro."

THEREFORE, the petition contended, they are entitled to the same right as graduates of the Alabama School of Law. There is no law school for Negroes in Alabama.

The four Negroes said they had applied to the board of commissioners of the State Bar Association for admission to practice without taking the bar examination, but that the board so far has "refused" to certify them.

They asked the Supreme Court to give them a hearing and to order them admitted to practice.

Negroes Ask Court To Let Them Practice Law Without Exams

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 7—(AP)—Four Negroes asked the State Supreme Court today to let them practice law in Alabama without

Son of Justice Black, Howard Grad Take Alabama Bar Exam

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (NNPA)—Hugo L. Black Jr., son of the U.S. Supreme Court Justice, a graduate of Yale University, and Philander Butler of Bessemer, a graduate of Howard University, were among 27 applicants to take the State bar examination here recently.

Four other colored law school graduates for whom no legal training is provided in Alabama, apparently did not take the test.

It was observed that graduates of the State University Law School did not have to take the examination.

4 Law Firms in State

There are now four colored law offices in Alabama—two in Birmingham and one each in Huntsville and Montgomery.

M. A. Ashley Dickinson, first colored woman in the State to pass the bar test, began practice here recently. She is a graduate of Howard University Law School.

In the offices of Arthur D. Shores in Birmingham are Frederick Curtis, David Hood Jr., and A. Peter Hall. The other lawyer in Birmingham is W. Adams Jr. Charles V. Hendley maintains an office in Huntsville.

Governor Asks Alabama Negro College Boost

Reid Declines Position On Education Board; Spending Rule Okehed

BY G. C. LONG, JR.

Alabama eventually must provide equal education for whites and Negroes, Gov. James E. Folsom told members of the State Board of Education here yesterday.

The remark was prompted by reference to four Negroes who recently asked the State Bar Association to allow them to practice law in Alabama without taking a test. They claimed they had been prevented from attending the University of Alabama Law School and therefore shouldn't be penalized.

Graduates of the Alabama Law School don't have to pass an examination to be admitted to practice. All of the Negroes had studied at out of state schools but with the aid of Alabama funds.

"It is very unfortunate," Folsom added, "that the (1949) Legislature didn't provide them." (Higher educational facilities for Negroes.)

The governor made his statements while the board was discussing a $75,000 appropriation for regional education.

Earlier in the meeting Folsom revealed that Ed E. Reid, of Montgomery, executive director of the Alabama League of Municipalities had declined to serve as a member of the board from the Second Congressional District.

In turning down the appointment, Folsom quoted Reid, who had been named only a little over a month ago to succeed Roy Nolen, Jr., of Montgomery, as saying that the regulations of his organization would not permit him to accept a political job.

Regulations Okehed

The Board of Education approved regulations for spending the appropriation for the minimum school program. The new regulations are virtually the same as were in effect last year, Dr. A. R. Meadows, state superintendent of education, told the members.

Dr. Meadows gave two reasons why the minimun program money is being distributed the same way during this biennium as it was during the past two years in spite of the fact that the appropriation increased from $38,000,000 to over $43,800,000 annually.

One is the increased number of children in school, which requires more teachers, and the other is the restoring of building funds to the program.

Also approved by the board were budgets for the four state teachers' colleges, two Negro schools, trade schools and the Department of Education.

When Folsom said it was unfortunate the legislature had not provided for Negro higher education, Harry M. Ayres, of Anniston, said he understood that had been taken care of in the appropriation for regional education.

The governor and other members of the board told Ayres they were afraid that if many suits were filed by Negroes to gain admittance to white colleges "regional education might not get too far."

"Not Enough"

"We are going to have to face facts," the governor said. "Regional education is not going to be enough. We are going to have to provide schools for Negroes. This is particularly true where the state has facilities for white students and not for Negroes."

L. A. Bar Ass'n. opens doors to race at last

Five-year-fight of Daniel G. Marshall, Catholic layman and attorney, and local community lawyer Loren Miller to persuade the Los Angeles Bar Association to drop its ban on Negro membership, was crowned with success, and particular satisfaction for the two barristers this week when the association announced an almost two-to-one vote in favor of admitting Negroes.

In an act which crowned their fight, Miller filed an application with the association for membership, with Marshall, who once lost a suit against the association because he was "not a member of the excluded class," as his sponsor.

The vote, which reversed two former decisions, was 1,018 to 593 and it was announced Tuesday in conjunction with the announcement of new officers of the association.

The move put Los Angeles in step with most of the larger cities of the north and even some parts of the south, which have long had Negroes in local bar associations. Even neighboring Pasadena accepts Negroes to become members.

The half century old L. A. Bar Association had no provision in its constitution against Negro membership, but the bar, extending also to Orientals, has become a tradition.

Five years ago it was attacked by Marshall, who also fought through to a victorious conclusion the Catholic supported fight against California's old ban on intermarriage.

Marshall lost his first suit to compel the association to admit Negroes, then last July, he and Miller fied suit in San Francisco to exclude delegates of the L. A. Bar association from the official State Bar convention.

At each state and L. A. Bar, convention Marshall has appeared with a motion and campaign to lower the barrier.

Official language of the ballot opens the association to other minorities besides Negroes. It was stated that "persons, otherwise qualified (shall) be admitted to membership . . . regardless of race or color."

Editorials

Lowering the bar before Negro membership in the Los Angeles Bar Association is at once a credit to the 1018 white attorneys who overwhelmed a 593-vote to bring the long overdue action about, and a tribute to the achievements in a difficult field of Negro lawyers, in spite of great handicaps.

The law is, first, a difficult profession, so that a considerable degree of intelligence, intellect, scholarship and comptence may be ascribed to a person, of whatever race, who successfully passes its examining boards and is admitted to practice.

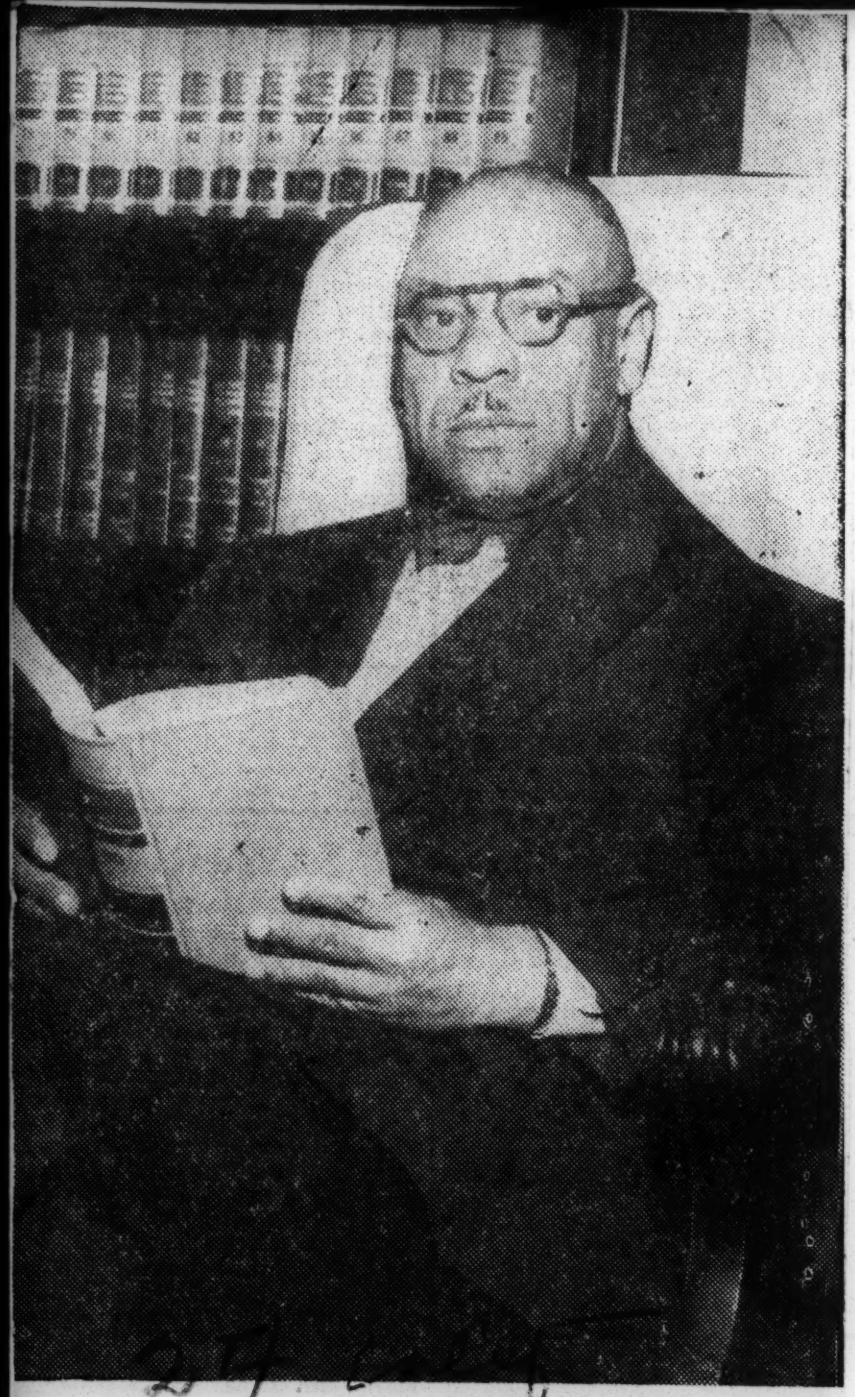
To Negroes, moreover, with the various and sundry blockades to their aspirations in their paths, it imposes added difficulty and hardship, so that the initial achievement of getting up to and passing state bar examinations, sometimes looms as an almost superhuman task.

But more and more young Negroes are withstanding the hardships and making the sacrifices necessary to enter the field, and among them and their older colleagues, we have some very excellent practitioners of the profession indeed.

In a community which is perhaps as oppressed from the inside by its own lack of skill, as from the outside by lack of opportunity, the Negro lawyer, by and large, stands as a beaconlight of competence, knowledge, dignity and high principle.

Recent months and years have added many new faces to the professional circle of our community; but it should be pointed out that we have the resources to support them all, and more besides.

This is no preachment for selfish chauvinism, but it is a word spoken in behalf of enlightened self-interest. We owe it to our professional and businessfolk to give them the support their ability to serve warrants, and we owe this also to ourselves as a measure of reciprocity.



Atty. Thomas Griffith, whose admission into the Los Angeles Bar Association last week cancelled the 50-year barrier against Negro members in the organization. Sponsored by Stevens Fargo, a former classmate at the University of Southern California, Griffith's admission into the bar group climaxed a five-year fight. Announcement was made by Clarence B. Runkle and Dana Latham, retiring president and president-elect, after a recent 2 to 1 vote to include Negroes in the membership.—Smith photo.

Klan Target?—

Atty. Margaret A. Haywood, Washington lawyer, active in legal procedures to outlaw segregation in the nation's capital last week was reported to have received anonymous threats from Klansmen advising that she ease civil rights activities.

New Howard Trustee

George E. C. Hayes, member of the law firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes of Washington who last week was named to the board of trustees of Howard University. Mr. Hayes, a former member of the D.C. Board of Education, has represented the university in many cases and was recently a recipient of one of the awards given annually to outstanding alumni.

Bar Voting On Admission Of Negroes

The District Bar Association is conducting a referendum among its members to determine whether the organization should admit Negroes, President John L. Laskey said yesterday.

Sealed ballots have been mailed to the membership, he said, at the order of the association's board of directors. Voting is anonymous.

The action was taken last month, Laskey said, after members began circulating petitions to change the by-laws so that all racial groups could obtain membership.

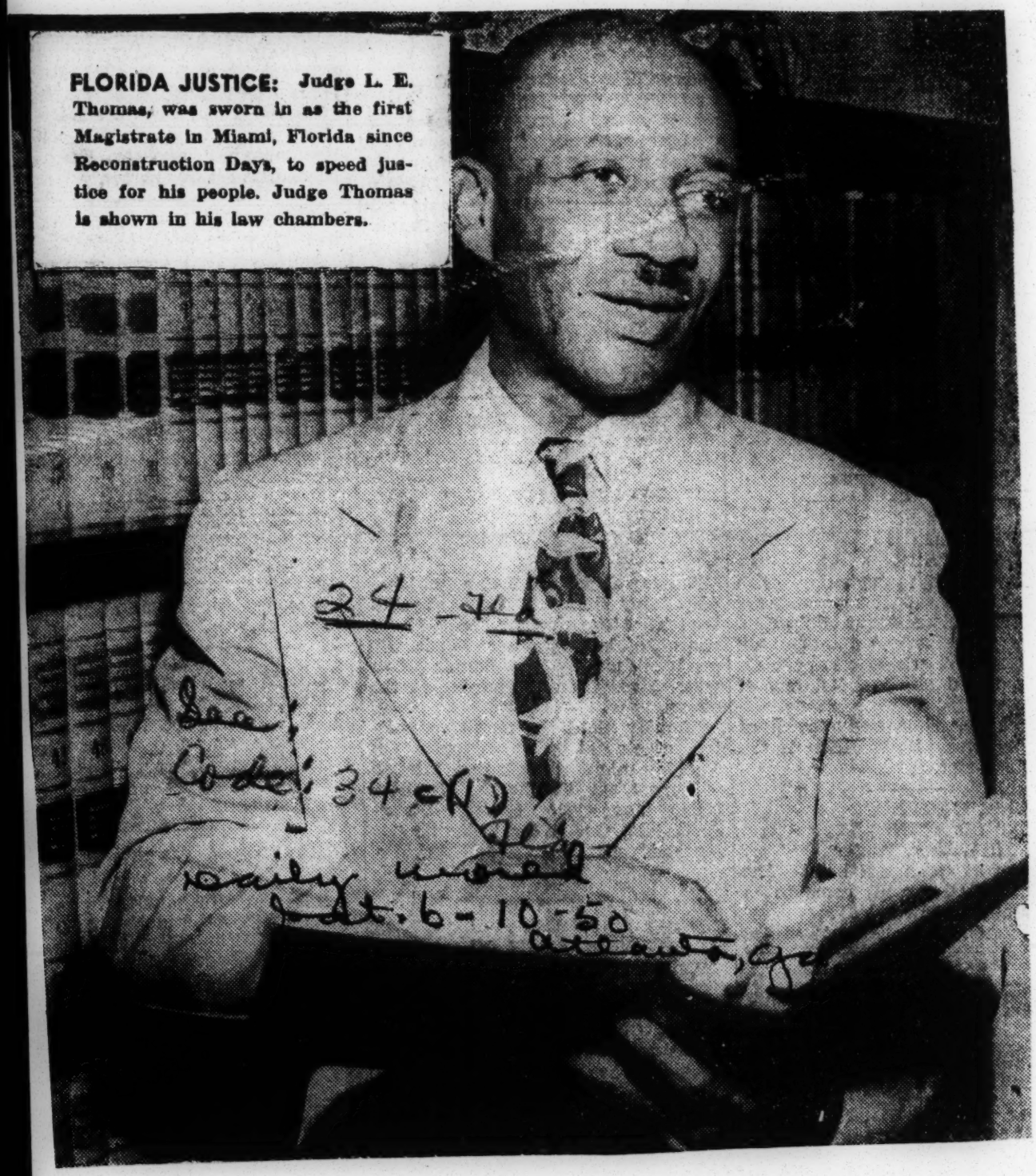
The ballots must be postmarked May 20 and returned to the association's office. Those conducting the referendum will report directly to the board of directors, who will then probably notify the membership of the vote, Laskey said.

CHAMPION OF UNDERDOG: Judge Armond W. Scott, only Negro justice in Washington, D. C., stands beside a portrait that was recently presented to him by lawyers and friends. Judge Scott, now in his 70's has decided to retire in 1953 when his term expires. The most cherished tribute recently came from a lawyer who sat in his courtroom and observed, "Judge Scott deals out justice not from the law books but from the heart".

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University.

White Attorney Weds Negro Woman Attorney

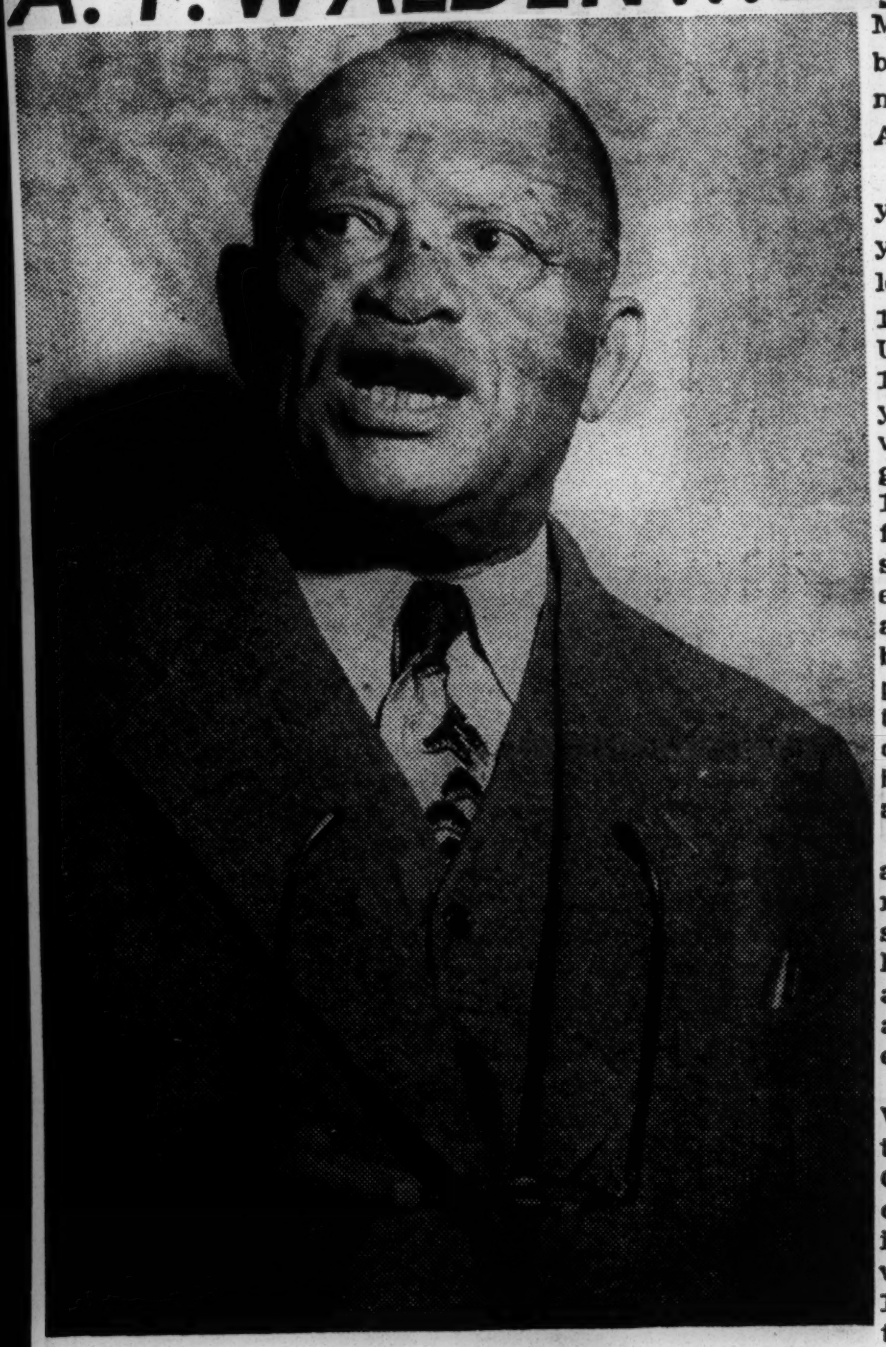
Washington—A ceremony performed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Scott, united Miss Barbara Scott, their daughter, a Negro Woman attorney, and Robert Preiskel, a white attorney of New Jersey. The bride and groom are both graduates of the Yale University school of law and they were classmates for three years. They are at present practicing with law firms in New York City. The wedding was performed by



FLORIDA JUSTICE: Judge L. E. Thomas, was sworn in as the first Magistrate in Miami, Florida since Reconstruction Days, to speed justice for his people. Judge Thomas is shown in his law chambers.

24-Jud
Code: 34:c(1)
Daily Journal
Dt. 6-10-50
Atlanta, Ga.

A. T. WALDEN ... Legal Eagle



AUSTIN T. WALDEN

Noted Georgia Lawyer Dedicates His Career To Fighting for His People's Civil Rights

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

WHEN Austin T. Walden settled in Atlanta following an Army discharge in 1919, he decided one thing—he would devote the rest of his life's energy to fighting for his people before the sometimes doubtful bar of Southern justice.

Walden had practiced law for five years in Macon, Ga., a few miles from Fort Valley, where he saw the light of day some sixty-five years ago. He credits his unusual stamina and fearlessness to his late father, Jeff Walden, a Peach County farmer, and his 94-year-old mother, Mrs. Jennie Walden, who still beats her son out of bed each morning at his well-appointed Atlanta residence.

Austin T. determined while a youth that he would be a lawyer. He attended the Fort Valley High School, finishing in 1902 and came up to Atlanta University, taking a degree in 1907. Walden then taught a year before entering the University of Michigan, which granted him his law degree in 1911. Lawyers were few and far-between in those days and sites in the Northern and Eastern metropolitan areas winked at him. But, Walden remembered the condition of his people in the South. And then, too, there was Miss Mary Denny of Princeton, N. J., whom he had met at Atlanta University and wed.

Back to Georgia he headed and stopped by the biggest town near his native Fort Valley to set up practice. For five years he was an unusual sight around Macon's courtrooms and jails, serving a varied clientele.

When America entered World War I, Walden volunteered for Officers Training Camp at Des Moines. He was commissioned as a captain of infantry and sailed to France where he commanded Company 1, 365th Infantry of the Ninety-second Division which trained at Camp Grant. He was later made assistant judge advocate and handled most of the court-martial cases for his division before returning to America.

Back in the States, Walden located in Atlanta at the headstone of reacting Confederate Reconstruction, where he saw a larger field and possibilities. He found what he was looking for. Just as courageously as he fought the Hun in 1918, Walden has fought the Klan, Black Shirts, Columbians, the white primary, police brutality, mob killings and every type of injustice and inequality on the Atlanta front. Neither threats nor intimidation has stopped him from fighting legally for his people.

"I discounted fear and all its possibilities as a kid," Walden says.

As counsel for the Atlanta Branch, NAACP, Walden has handled forty or fifty important cases coming within its jurisdiction. At the famous Hubert slaying trial, he served as assistant state solicitor and aided Solicitor Sam Boykin to send several white men to the chain-gang for the outrageous act sometimes credited to the Black Shirt movement. Walden first prosecuted Emory Burke, imprisoned head of the outlawed Columbians, Negro and Jew-baiting organization. During the past six years he has been Georgia NAACP counsel and on the national legal staff.

From the recently built Walden Building, just off Auburn on Butler Street, Walden counsels many local and national organizations. He is general counsel of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., head of Georgia Negro Democrats, chairman of the Southern Council of Negro Democrats, secretary of the Pythian Bathhouse Committee, chairman of the board of directors of the Atlanta Urban League, to mention a few of his local board connections.

Daughters Jenelsie and Austella are fine arts instructors, the former having taught at Prairie View and Dillard before returning to Chicago Art Institute, and the latter being present head of the Art Department at Spelman.

At present, Attorney Walden is concentrating on the fight for equal salaries and school facilities in Atlanta and over Georgia, as well as attacking jim crow in the educational system.

ATLANTA WOMAN PASSES ILLINOIS BAR

ATLANTA—Miss Doris Ada Blayton last week had been informed by the State of Illinois that she successfully passed the state bar examination.

Miss Blayton is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blayton, prominently connected with business and professional circles of Atlanta.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

AWARDED DOCTORATE — Atty. Z. T. Walden of Atlanta last week was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities at Morehouse College. The honor was accorded in recognition of his devotion to the cause of Negro civil rights.

Walden 'Big Boss' of Negro Vote In Georgia...Once Escaped Mob

Courier Pat. 4-15-50

ATLANTA—One man—and he is a Negro—seems to hold Georgia's future in his hands. That man is 65-year-old Austin Thomas Walden, a local lawyer who was an infantry captain in World War I. That's the opinion summarized by writer Harold C. Fleming in the March issue of the magazine Reporter.

Everybody, North and South, is pretty much convinced of that fact by now, by virtue of Attorney Walden's emergence from the maelstrom of Georgia politics during the last six years as "boss" of 100,000 registered—and voting—Georgia Negroes. As Walden goes, so go those Negro votes, and that is where the real power lies in Georgia—in politics. And whoever runs the politics, runs the state.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"My opponent," bellowed Gov. Herman Talmadge during his last campaign for the governorship, "doesn't dare make a move without first calling up A. T. Walden." That's how high this not-too-husky brown man rates in Georgia's turbulent politics, according to Mr. Fleming.

One would think that in a state with the unsavory racial record of Georgia, the life of a Negro who has shown what Mr. Walden has shown—a studied and smart fearlessness of white people—wouldn't be worth five cents.

Strangely enough, however, in spite of the KKK, the Columbians and other groups of hoodlums of assorted ilk who have dominated the Georgia scene, Attorney Walden's life has actually been in danger only once—and even he didn't know it then.

* * *

It came rather early in his career, when his presence in a Georgia courtroom was quite a novelty for curious whites. While he was trying a case in a small town in South Georgia, the judge presiding, suddenly declared court adjourned and then quickly invited Attorney Walden to ride back with him to Macon—his home. The invitation was accepted with thanks and the affair was later forgotten.

Years later, Attorney Walden found out that the judge's swift adjournment and the invitation had come because the judge had learned that a mob was being rounded up especially to "take care of that N——r lawyer."

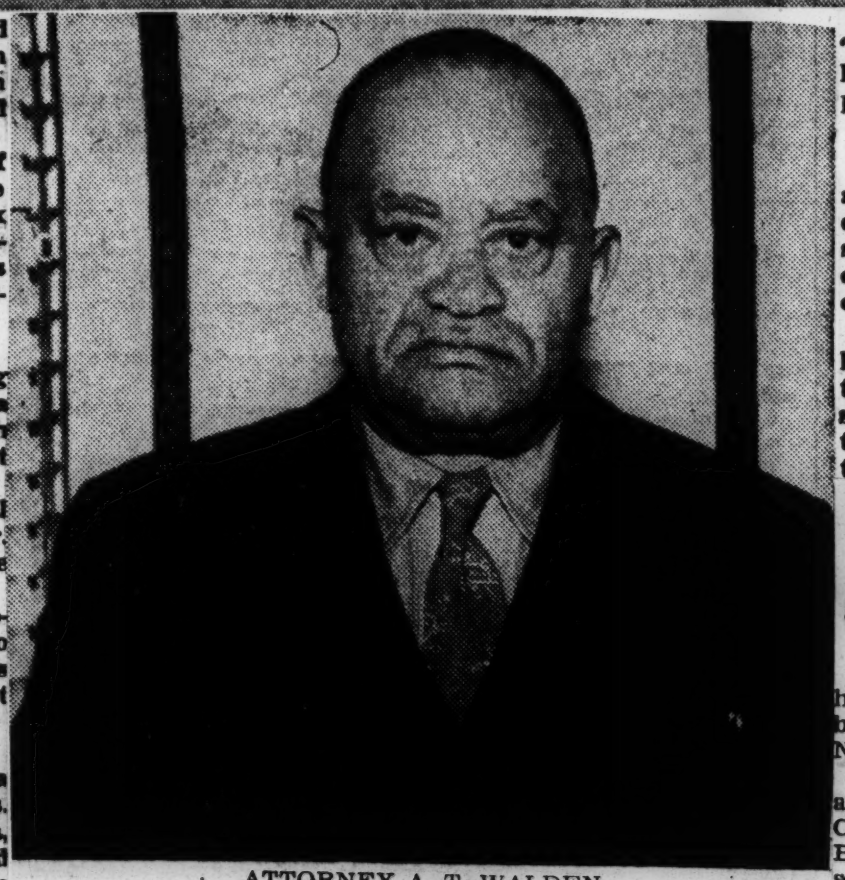
* * *

Attorney Walden heads the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs. He traveled more than 3,000 miles across Georgia to get the association organized shortly after a United States Supreme Court ruling banished the "white primary" in Georgia and Texas. From 20,000 Negroes registered at that time, the association has since sparked the placing of 100,000 on the registration lists.

They are the balance of power in Georgia elections, as far as the popular vote goes, and while—for the present—the popular vote doesn't govern the state, there is a possibility that it may do so if the United States Supreme Court decides against the present county unit system . . . If that happens, Walden will really be the "boss" in Georgia.

* * *

There is nothing bombastic about this Atlanta lawyer who holds leadership and membership in so many organizations he sometimes can't remember all of them. He drew his law degree from the University of Michigan in 1912, came back to Georgia, was admitted to the bar and set up a small office in Macon—a genuine rarity in that section.



ATTORNEY A. T. WALDEN
. . . he has the ears of the Govern

He wears his mantle of leadership with quiet dignity, but can become vitriolic and as hard-hitting as the next man when the occasion requires. For years he has dominated the work of the NAACP in Georgia and serves on the national legal staff of that body. He was chief counsel in the famous "Ingram case."

* * *

Attorney Walden's top responsibilities, in addition to the NAACP and the association, includes chairmanship of the board of the Atlanta Urban League, general counsel for the National Baptist Convention, the Knights of Pythias and the Citizens Trust Company of this city. Despite the fact that they make a severe drain on his time and energy, he still manages to handle his own regular law practice.

He is anti-Talmadge, naturally. As a matter of fact, he is "anti" anything which is "anti-Negro." He, like other Southern leaders, has been threatened, but nothing serious has ever happened from the threats.

* * *

One may be sure that all of Georgia's "white supremacists" are "anti-Walden." To them he represents a very serious and disturbing threat. At the moment the suit he is pressing against school officials of Irwin County to force equalization looms as one of the biggest potential catastrophies white Georgians have ever faced.

Mr. Fleming says Governor Talmadge "exploded" when he learned of the suit. "This litigation," Talmadge declared, "is the opening wedge to break down segregation in the Southern states." It's that important to Governor Talmadge. To Attorney Walden it is another of his responsibilities as a leader—to keep fighting for justice for his people.

ATLANTA BAR GROUP HEARS ATTORNEY A. T. WALDEN

Courier 24-49

Attorney A. T. Walden declared here last night that the civil rights battle is nearing its goal because Negro lawyers have the "know-how."

Attorney Walden was speaking to an audience at Ebenezer Baptist Church in observance of National Bar Week. The program was sponsored by the Gate City Bar Association.

Pat. 4-24-50

Summarizing the Negro's fight for first class citizenship, the distinguished Atlanta barrister concluded that most of the progress the race has made has been due to the work of Negro lawyers.

"The Negro lawyer in the United States has written a history in the last 300 years," Attorney Walden averred.

Negro lawyers, Attorney Walden commented, have been in the forefront of the battle to abolish segregation, to blot out mob law, to secure equal teachers' salaries, to establish Negro businesses and to efface the white primary in order that Negro citizens could vote and participate in political affairs.

"A Negro lawyer," Attorney Walden said, "is true to his trust. He protects the helpless. He is con-

Attorney Walden was introduced by Attorney T. J. Henry and introductory remarks were made by Attorneys Harry D. Attorney E. E. Moore, Jr., presided. Mrs. J. T. Henry rendered a so-lo, accompanied by Miss Florence Harris. Other music for the occasion was "America," and the "Negro National Anthem."

Rev. Otis Burnett gave the invocation and benediction. Members of the Gate City Bar Association are Attorneys Harry T. Attor-Broughton, C. M. Clayton, E. S. D'Antignac, T. J. Henry, R. P. Herndon and T. W. Holmes, E. Moore, S. S. Robinson, J. E. Salter, R. E. Thomas, A. T. Walden and S. B. Wright.

Honors For Walden

We are happy to congratulate Atlanta University and Morehouse college upon wisdom of their rare good judgment in selecting so distinguished a person as Attorney Austin T. Walden to confer their degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Humanities, respectively at their recent commencement exercises. The citation to him from Atlanta University speaks so eloquently that we need to make no further comment. It says:

"Devoted and loyal graduate of Atlanta University; graduate of the School of Law of the University of Michigan, veteran of World War I who served his country well as Captain of Infantry and Assistant to the Judge Advocate of the 92nd Division; pioneer in the practice of law in the South who, by scholarly understanding and interpretation of the law, a forceful personality, an unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of justice and righteousness, and with the fear of no man, has elevated the practice of law in the South by a Negro to a plane of such high dignity and quality that he has succeeded firmly in establishing opportunities for Negroes as lawyers in the South; fearless champion of the rights of others whose pleas have wrought better than he knows in achieving human justice; leader whose influence has helped strengthen the religious, fraternal, Political, business and social life of Atlanta and Georgia,, possessing a love for people so deep, so abiding, and so stirring in his soul that he welcomes opportunities to contribute to or work for or serve on the Boards of the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, institutions of learning, and other agencies and institutions working to provide a better way of life; sane, honest, well-balanced emotionally, friend of mankind, trusted leader, astute political statesman, wise counsellor, Christian gentleman, devoted churchman, great citizen of Atlanta and Georgia; above all, a great American."

We repeat, we commend the wisdom of Atlanta University and Morehouse College for choosing so worthy a citizen for its distinguished award. And we congratulate Attorney Walden who richly merits the honors.

Attorney Walden Is Given Citizenship Award Here

In recognition for his dynamic leadership as president of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, Psi Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., presented Attorney Austin T. Walden the Outstanding Citizen Award.

The presentation was made during the Fraternity's Achievement Week Services, Wednesday morning, at Sale Hall Chapel, Morehouse College. Robert L. Marshall, presided, and the presentation was made by Charles D. Churchwell.

During the recent general election, local units of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Club were instrumental in getting out thousands of citizens to vote their convictions on the propsed County Unit amendment.

The nationally known attorney and a staff of associates represented a group of citizens in filing the Atlanta Children and Parents Facilities suit

Members of the Achievement Week Committee of Psi Chapter Morehouse College were: Floyd E. Eaves, chairman; James A Harris, Paul A. McDaniel, and Joseph A. Perches.

Judge William H. Hastie

Harvard Paper Lauds Hastie

Calls Him Inspiration for All Law Students

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Judge William H. Hastie of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, Philadelphia, was paid a glowing tribute by the Harvard University Law School Record recently which said:

"A combination of lawyer, scholar, judge and public servant, William Henry Hastie is the embodiment of the aspirations of all students of law. Judge Hastie has achieved in the brief span of his 46 years what few men have realized in a life-time.

High Scholarship Stressed

"Born in Knoxville, Tenn., grandson of a slave, Judge Hastie took his undergraduate work at Amherst College. He stood first in his class, won prizes in physics and mathematics, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated magna cum laude.

"At Harvard, Judge Hastie earned a place on the Law Review along with Profs. Freund and Hart and Milton Katz, U.S. representative in Europe for ECA."

The Record then cites Judge Hastie's distinguished services to the Government from 1934 until his appointment and resignation as Governor of the Virgin Islands, and another tribute paid the jurist by his associate, Judge Albert B. Maris, in the Philadelphia Bar Association's journal.

Distinguished Lawyer Dedicated Self to Cause

By JAMES M. NABRITT Jr.
(Professor of Law, Howard University Law School)

(THIRD ARTICLE)

WASHINGTON—Charles Houston made a significant contribution to civil rights in the field of housing. In The Pittsburgh Courier feature article by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, two weeks ago, the difficulties experiences by Negroes in securing decent housing in the United States were well documented.

Dr. Weaver indicated all of the factors which militated against the expansion of Negro housing facilities in urban communities, and among these, he stated, the worse factor was the utilization of the restrictive covenant as a device for hemming the Negro population in ghetto-like districts.

Charles Houston and his associates dedicated themselves to the outlawing of these infamous restrictive agreements. For twenty years this fight waged on scores of fronts, all with the same objective. Finally, in 1948, the Supreme Court of the United States declared the enforcement of restrictive covenants unconstitutional. In order, however, to understand this momentous decision, and to correctly appraise the work of Houston in this area, it is necessary to provide ourselves with some background material.

* * *

HISTORICALLY, it HAS always been legal to place covenants on property use and occupancy which restricted the use of the property for certain purposes for residential purposes only, prohibiting the sale of liquor or engaging in prostitution, or providing for limited types of buildings—all brick—or all two stories high, etc.

Among restraining influences arose legislative zoning laws whereby Negroes and whites were required to live in certain specific areas. In 1917, in Buchanan v. Warley, the Supreme Court ruled that these racial zoning ordinances were unconstitutional.

This decision knocked the Southerner off his stride, but did not alter his basic intent. He then devised the racial restrictive covenant, a private contract between two or more white persons placed in a deed to property, that neither will sell to Negroes nor may Negroes own, use or occupy this property.

For the first time we find covenants on property prohibiting its use, occupancy or ownership by persons of the Negro race or by persons other than the Caucasian. As soon as these clauses were relied upon to oust Negroes from the use or occupancy of property, resort was had to the courts. A test case reached the Supreme Court in 1926, in a case arising in the District of Columbia. Judge James A. Cobb and Atty. George E. C. Hayes were associate counsel in this case, familiarly known as Corrigan v. Buckley.

* * *

INTERPREATING THE opinion in Corrigan v. Buckley as validating the use of the racial restrictive agreement, the state courts began building a body of legal rules designed to fix the status of the Negro as a second-class citizen by excluding him from the better sections of the community and from the real benefits of urban living.

Houston early joined in the fight to emasculate these rules or to ease the onerous effects of them upon the Negro community. In the District of Columbia, Cobb, Hayes, Houston, Henry Lincoln Johnson, and others tried case after case attacking restrictive covenants. All over the country, especially in Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Richmond and Detroit, able Negro lawyers waged the same all-out conflict against the restrictive covenant.

In the forefront among them were Loren Miller, Willie Graves, Oliver Hill, Francis Dent, Spottswood Robinson, George Vaughn, Loring B. Moore, William H. Hastie, Earl B. Dickerson, C. Francis Stradford, Truman K. Gibson Jr., and Irvin C. Mollison.

* * *

ALTHOUGH MOST COURTS upheld the theory of racial restrictive covenants, these lawyers were making some headway in limiting the efforts of these vicious agreements. Some were declared unenforceable because of an insufficient number of signers, others because of a 'change of owners prior to final execution, while others were invalidated because of a change of neighborhood.

Houston and his associates were not satisfied with this whittling away process and continued to press for a reconsideration by the Supreme Court of its decision in Corrigan v. Buckley. The court suddenly decided to hear three cases, Urciola v. Hurd, Shelley v. Kraemer and Sipes v. McGhee, known to laymen as the "Covenant Cases." As would be expected, Charles Houston was attorney for one of these parties, Urciola, in Urciola v. Hurd. This case arose in the District of Columbia, where Federal rules and policy prevails. At long last, the Supreme Court had come to grips with the effect of its decision twenty-two years before.

In an historic opinion the court declared that the state may not use its judicial power to enforce racial restrictive agreements.

To the suggestion that the courts might achieve equality by denying rights of ownership to whites, Mr. Chief Justice Vinson said, "Equal protection of the laws is not achieved through indiscriminate imposition of inequalities.

"The historical context in which the Fourteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution should not be forgotten. Whatever else the framers sought to achieve, it is clear that the matter of primary concern was the establishment of equality in the enjoyment of basic civil rights and political rights and the preservation of those rights from discriminatory action on the part of the states based on considerations of race or color."

The effects of this great decision were immediate. The legal basis of a ghetto for Negroes in the United States was swept away. The Federal housing agencies began formulation of policies for aiding in credit to Negro buyers and in requiring persons seeking aid for housing purposes to refrain from including racial covenants in the agreements. The Fourteenth Amendment was revitalized by a decision that judicial action was also state action within the prohibitions of the equal protection clause of the amendment.

* * *

NEGRO BUYERS began immediate movements into heretofore restricted sections of all our urban centers. Furthermore, a new impetus was given to the fight against segregation in any form. Primarily, this decision placed the Federal Government on the side of democracy, in fact, no laws or enforcements of laws on a racial basis. The Negro lawyer again increased his stature.

Charles Houston had made another successful attack on second-class citizenship for minorities.

* * *

(Next week we shall review Mr. Houston's contribution to civil rights in the field of labor.)

Late Lawyer Was Champion

Houston Sparked Fight for Labor

Courier Post 6-3-50

Pats by wrong Pic

24

By JAMES M. NABRIT Jr.

(Professor of Law, Howard University)

(Last Article in a Series)

WASHINGTON—The most unique contribution of Charles Houston was in the field of labor. In 1939 the International Association of Railway Employes and the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen came to Houston and sought his advice concerning the plight of Negro railway workers.

He became interested in their problems, but advised them that he would have to make a complete study of the laws covering railroad employment and devise a method of procedure.

He suggested to the organizations that since the program had to be bulit from the ground up, they should secure the services of a younger lawyer to assist him so that the program could go on in event that something should happen to him. He recommended Joseph C. Waddy, who had just been admitted to practice in the District of Columbia. Thus began the team of Houston and Waddy.

TWO-PRONGED FIGHT

Houston conceived of the Negro railway labor fight as being two-pronged: (1) Elimination of discrimination practiced against persons already employed in the railroad industry; (2) Opening the doors of railroad employment to additional Negroes. The first, he felt could be alleviated in a large part by litigation. The second was primarily a legislative task.

Houston spent approximately a year in research and study of the problems involved. He found that the white railroad labor unions in train engine service, (1) excluded Negroes from membership in the unions; (2) used their positions as collective bargaining representative under the Railway Labor Act to (a) eliminated Negroes from jobs as locomotive firemen and from jobs as railroad trainmen; (b) restricted the seniority and job rights of those Negroes who remained in the service; (c) excluded Negroes from participation in the collective bargaining process, and (d) prevented the employment of any additional Negroes in train and engine service.

He felt that the first task of the Negro organizations was to sweep aside the discrimination against employing the Negro, save the jobs of those Negroes who were already employed.

His search of the Railway Labor Act revealed that there was no specific provision in the Act that prohibited the representative chosen by the majority of the craft of class from discriminating against or "misrepresenting" the minority members of the craft or class. He reasoned, however, that even though no such specific provision could be found the Act would be unconstitutional unless the protection was there by necessary implication.

LOST FIRST CASE

The first case filed for this purpose was the case of Teague v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the GM&O Railroad Company. The United States District Court dismissed this case on the ground, that since the right claimed was not specifically given in the Railway Labor Act, the complaint failed to present a Federal question. The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the ruling of the District Court and held that the rights the Negroes claimed were contractual and that relief, if any, could be secured only in the state courts.

Rather than run a risk of an adverse decision from the Supreme Court that might have delayed a clear out presentation of the issues involved, the Teague case was abandoned and profiting by the experience that had been gained from that case, two new cases were filed. The Steel Case was filed in the State Court of Alabama; the Tunstall case in the United States District Court, Fourth Circuit. Each of these cases was lost in the trial courts and the appellate courts. The Supreme Court granted certiorari.

SUPREME COURT ACTS

Finally, in December, 1944, the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision in which it reversed the lower courts and held that a collective bargaining representative under the Railway Labor Act was under a duty to represent all members of the craft or class fairly and impartially and without hostile discrimination; that this duty was necessarily implied in the Railway Labor Act and that the representative that discriminated could be enjoined and was liable in damages.

The Supreme Court also held in the Tunstall Case that the cause of action against the representative was cognizable in the Federal Courts. Thereafter, the plaintiff in the Tunstall case was awarded $1,000 in damages for the discrimination the union had practiced against him.

Here then was complete vindication of the faith that Houston has in his case. Outstanding minds that had belittled the use of litigation as a solution to the problem and had said that lawyers were an expensive luxury now hailed the victory as forging one of the greatest weapons that had ever been devised to protect the rights of minority workers whether in the railroad industry or not.

Couple Celebrates Wedding Date By Winning Doctorates From Law School

Defender Sat. 7-1-50 Chicago

Exercises were held in the auditorium of Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry.

MISS WILLIE MAE WHITING—only woman in 1950 graduating class of Chicago's John Marshall Law School to receive Bachelor of Laws degree in ceremonies last week. Miss Whiting is the daughter of Mrs. Elise Harkness, also of Chicago, and is a member of Zeta Phi Beta sorority.

Evelyn and Glenn Johnson met in the John Marshall Law School Library when they were undergraduates. They graduated together last year, and last week celebrated their second wedding anniversary as they picked up doctor of jurisprudence degrees from John Marshall.

Another member of the school's largest graduation class was Miss Willie Mae Whiting, a former student at Fisk University and a veteran of two years in the Women's Army Corps during the war. Miss Whiting was the only woman in both evening and afternoon divisions to win the bachelor of laws degree.

Lt. Col. Raymond Watkins, who served as Judge Advocate of the 92nd Division during the last war, received the J.D. degree. Col. Watkins is now executive officer of the 178th Regimental Combat Team and works with the office of Housing Expediter.

Commencement speaker was Judge Waugh, of the Probate Court of Cook County. His court is known as the busiest in the world

daily usage in sch. 4-26-50

HONORED — Juanita Jackson Mitchell, who will receive her law degree from the University of Maryland Law School in June, was presented the Maryland Law Review Scroll of Honor by Dean Roger Howell at the Annual Alumni Banquet of the Law School held last week in Baltimore, at which U. S. Atty. General Howard McGrath was guest speaker. In 1948, she was the first colored student elected to the Editorial Board of the Law Journal, which is composed of the top scholarship students. The Law School was opened to colored students by NAACP court action in 1935. A graduate cum laude of the University of Pennsylvania, B. S., M. A., she is the mother of three sons and the wife of Clarence Mitchell, National NAACP Labor Secretary. She is also the daughter of Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore Branch NAACP.

The Courier Salutes

MRS. JUANITA J. MITCHELL
. . . received high honor

Mother of three sons, a devoted wife and homemaker, energetic Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell — daughter of Baltimore's widely known Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, NAACP leader, and wife of Clarence Mitchell, national NAACP labor secretary — has acquitted herself magnificently as a student at the University of Maryland Law School. She has done it in a manner which reflects highest credit upon herself and her race.

Mrs. Mitchell, who will receive her law degree in June, was presented the Maryland Law School Scroll of Honor. Two years ago she was the first colored student elected to the editorial board of the Law Journal of that school. All of this in addition to her normally busy routine. Because we greatly admire the type of womanhood exemplified by this active young woman, The Courier salutes Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell as outstanding.

Atty. Joe Brown, assistant prosecutor of Wayne County, will leave the city within a few days for Washington, D. C., where he will be briefed in duties to be performed in the Virgin Islands. He will head the U. S. Legal Service in the Islands as Secretary to the Governor.

Bit Scared, But Enjoys Experience

NEW YORK — Sitting in the mid-Manhattan offices of the NAACP, Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, one of the young legal lights of the association, admitted she was a bit frightened to be the first Negro woman lawyer to appear in Mississippi Court last year, but added that she soon decided, "It's silly to be afraid of other people."

Attorney Motley's appearance in the deep South courtroom proved something of a triumph for women, as the court's newly hired stenographer came over to her during the trial and sighed, "I wish you could ask all the questions. I don't understand these men!"

Mrs. Motley appeared along with another of the NAACP's special counsels, Robert L. Carter, in behalf of Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates in Bates vs. Battle, the first Mississippi teacher salary equalization case.

Congratulations

The team of Carter and Motley submitted the NAACP brief and for three days examined and cross-examined witnesses, and Mrs. Motley examined two principals in the case. Later one of the opposition lawyers, former Judge George Ethridge told Mrs. Motley warmly, "I want to congratulate you. Your questioning was remarkably clear."

One of Eight Children

She is now the only woman lawyer on the NAACP legal staff. She was born in New Haven, Conn., where she attended school to the college level. She was one of eight children, five sisters and two brothers. Her father was a chef by trade but she doesn't know how to cook. And how does Mr. Motley, a realtor, take that? She smiles "He has no choice, I'm afraid." Mrs. Motley attended Fisk University a year and a half, and then finished her under-graduate work at New York Univ. In 1946 she graduated from Columbia Law School, one of the best in the nation. She was married in August of that year to Joel Motley, formerly of Ill., and a graduate of NYU Law School, who gave up the law for real estate. The decision in the Miss. case will be handed down sometime this month. Mrs. Motley offered the last word on Mississippi- to wit- "I was surprised to see how modern Jackson was I could not see how a city as modern in its physical aspects could be so ancient in its ideas."

Atty. Constance Baker Motley, of New York City, member of NAACP legal staff who became first Negro woman lawyer to argue in Mississippi courts when she appeared with two other NAACP attorneys in behalf of Mrs. Gladys Noel-Bates, who has instituted a suit for equalization of white and Negro teachers' salaries in state. See story page 5. — De Mille photo.

Defender
Sat. 2-11-50

Only 2 Negro Lawyers Left Now In Miss.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.-(SNS)- Death recently of Attorney W. L. Mhoon at his Pearl Street residence in Jackson leaves only two Negro lawyers in the State of Mississippi. The state with a population of more than a million Negroes can point to two race lawyers, James A. Burns of Meridian, who recently became prominent because of his connection with the Bates case; and Honorable Benjamin A. Greene, Mayor of Md. Bayou, Mississippi.

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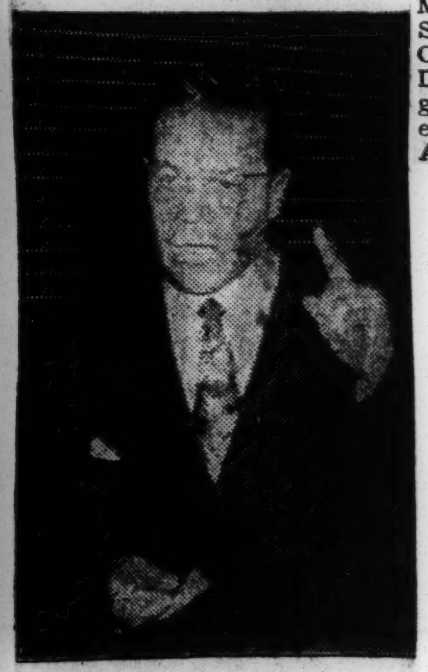
Richardson Elected To Bar Ass'n

Lincoln Dean First From Mo.



SCOVEL RICHARDSON

Dean Scovel Richardson of the Lincoln University School of Law, has been elected to membership in the American Bar Association as the first Negro from the State of Missouri to be so named.

The young law school dean was elected by the Board of Governors of the ABA at the November meeting.

He was recommended for membership in the association by William Tucker Dean, Professor of the faculty of the New York University school of law, who is currently serving with Dean Richardson on the Committee on Cooperation with Bench and Bar Asociation of American Law Schools.

He was nominated to the Board of Governors by the ABA membership committee for the State of Missouri, composed of Laura Andreas, St. Louis; Cliff Langsdale, Kansas City; Frank B. Edwards, Mexico; Frank C. Mann, Sprnigfield; and Floyd M. Sprague, St. Joseph. His application was supported by Atty. Jacob M. Lashly of St. Louis, former President of the American Bar Association; Hon. Laurence M. Hyde of Jefferson City, Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court; Atty. Rufus Burrus of Independence, retiring President of the Missouri Bar Association; and Dean Joseph A. McClain, Jr., of Duke University School of Law, a former General Counsel of the Wabash Railroad. Dean Richardson is the first Negro attorney in Missouri to be elected to membership in the ABA.

Admitted To Practice Law In Missouri

Hosea T. Lockard left, and Judge L. Clark, right, were admitted to law practice before the Supreme Court of Missouri in Jefferson City last week. Both did their undergraduate work at LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., and received their LL.B. degrees from Lincoln University school of law in St. Louis, Mo.

Another Lincoln graduate, L. Wilson Sutliff, who is law librarian at South Carolina State law school, was recently admitted to the South Carolina bar.

Mr., Mrs. Clayborne George Honored at Dinner by Cleveland Organization

Attorney Has Been City Civil Service Commissioner 16 Years; Wife 'Hit' in Drama

CLEVELAND — The Cuyahoga Service Club Inc., last Saturday, sponsored a testimonial dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clayborne George for their contributions to the community.

Mr. George, prominent attorney who was given one of the distinguished service awards by the local Community Fund this year, is a graduate of Howard University.

Mrs. Zelma Watson George, concert singer, to whom Mr. George has been married for the past six years, is credited with having put Cleveland on the national drama map this year.

Commissioner for 16 Years

Mr. George began his 30-year rise in politics, demanding independence for colored voters through fighting the ruling Republican organization in Cleveland.

When the organization could not defeat him, the GOP's enlisted him and he became part of the new leadership which during the 1920's replaced the older captains.

His rise to election as City Councilman was rapid, and after having earned a name for his honesty, capability and integrity, he was named one of the three City Civil Service Commissioners, which post he has held for 16 years.

Heads Large Civic Group

Now he is no longer a politician in the popular estimate. He has a substantial law practice and is regarded as a "statesman" in his fight against vice and corruption in government.

Mr. George is best known today as the chairman of the Central Area Organization, a group of several thousand citizens who are trying to make the congested East Side of Cleveland a more decent place in which to bring up children.

Wife Stars on Broadway

His first wife, deceased, was the former Miss Enola McDaniels of Baltimore.

Mrs. Zelma Watson George has sung and acted for all kinds of East Side concerts and functions; and this year played and sang the part of the fortune teller in Menotti's, "The Medium."

She scored such a "hit" in the role that Mr. Menotti, himself, took her to New York to perform in it several months on Broadway.

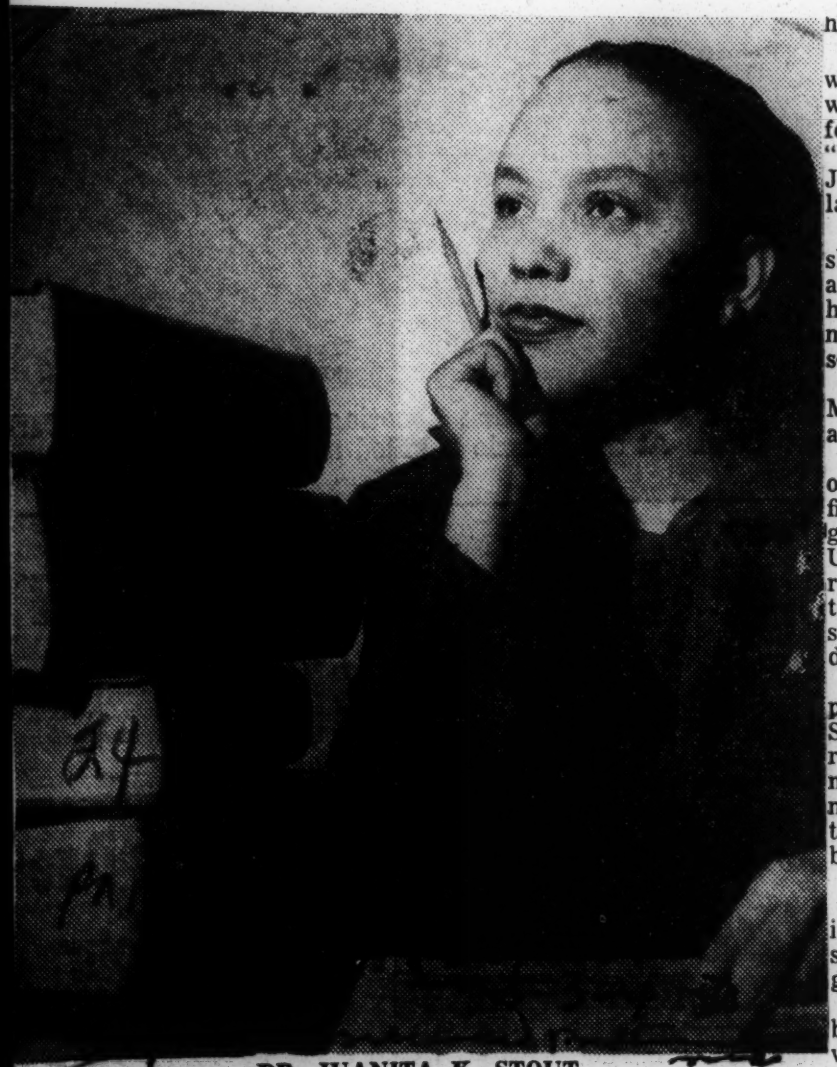
L. T. Sipuel Passes Bar Examination

Beaumont Dispatch

The State Bar Association announced Saturday that Lemuel T. Sipuel, Chickasha, a graduate of Howard university, Washington, D. C., was one of the 64 lucky applicants to be granted license to practice law in Oklahoma.

Sipuel, a brother of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher, at present a law student at Oklahoma university, entered the Howard law school two years following his sister's application for enrollment at Norman. His graduation and entry into law practice in Oklahoma exposes the fact that Oklahoma has already cheated Mrs. Fisher out of three years of her professional life.

Young Sipuel will be sworn in with the other successful embroyo attorneys in the chamber of the supreme court at 9:30 a. m. Oct. 17. Exorts are going to be made to get Sipuel to locate in Oklahoma City.



DR. JUANITA K. STOUT

NEW PHILADELPHIANS:

Dr. Stout Sees Law as Path to Equality

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Juanita K. Stout, administrative secretary to Judge William H. Hastie, thinks law is an excellent field for women.

"I have found," she related, "that most women lawyers are good lawyers. Law is such a grind," she smiled, "and I think that most women who enter the field do so because they are interested in it."

Dr. Stout, who incidentally prefers to be called Mrs. Stout, has been married seven years. Her husband, Charles O. Stout, is dean of men at Texas State University, Houston, Texas.

A native of Wewoka, Okla., Mrs. Stout did her undergraduate work at Iowa University and received her degree of doctor of jurisprudence at the University of Indiana.

Path to Equality

"I find law extremely interesting; I love it," she admitted. "Every case is an adventure in itself. And I think it is one of the fields through which the colored group will eventually achieve the equality it is seeking."

Although she has been here only a short while, since Dec. 30, last, to be exact, Mrs. Stout has already fallen in love with Philadelphia. "For five years," she said, "I lived in Washington and always passed through Philadelphia without stopping. And now that I am here, I plan to stay here."

While in D.C., Mrs. Stout worked for the government for a while and then went on to work for Houston, Houston & Hastie. "Yes," she related, "I worked for Judge Hastie before I went to law school."

Music First Love

she declared, "I plan to take it up again. Not for the concert stage, however, but for my own enjoyment and perhaps for community social work."

Before coming to Philadelphia, Mrs. Stout taught business law at Texas State University, Houston, Texas, and previous to that, she taught one semester at Florida A & M College.

"There are two things which I plan to dedicate my life to," Mrs. Stout declared, "and they are the rights of women and the colored man's equality. Nothing makes me more angry than for someone to tell me I can't do thus and so because I am a woman."

Also Loves to Cook

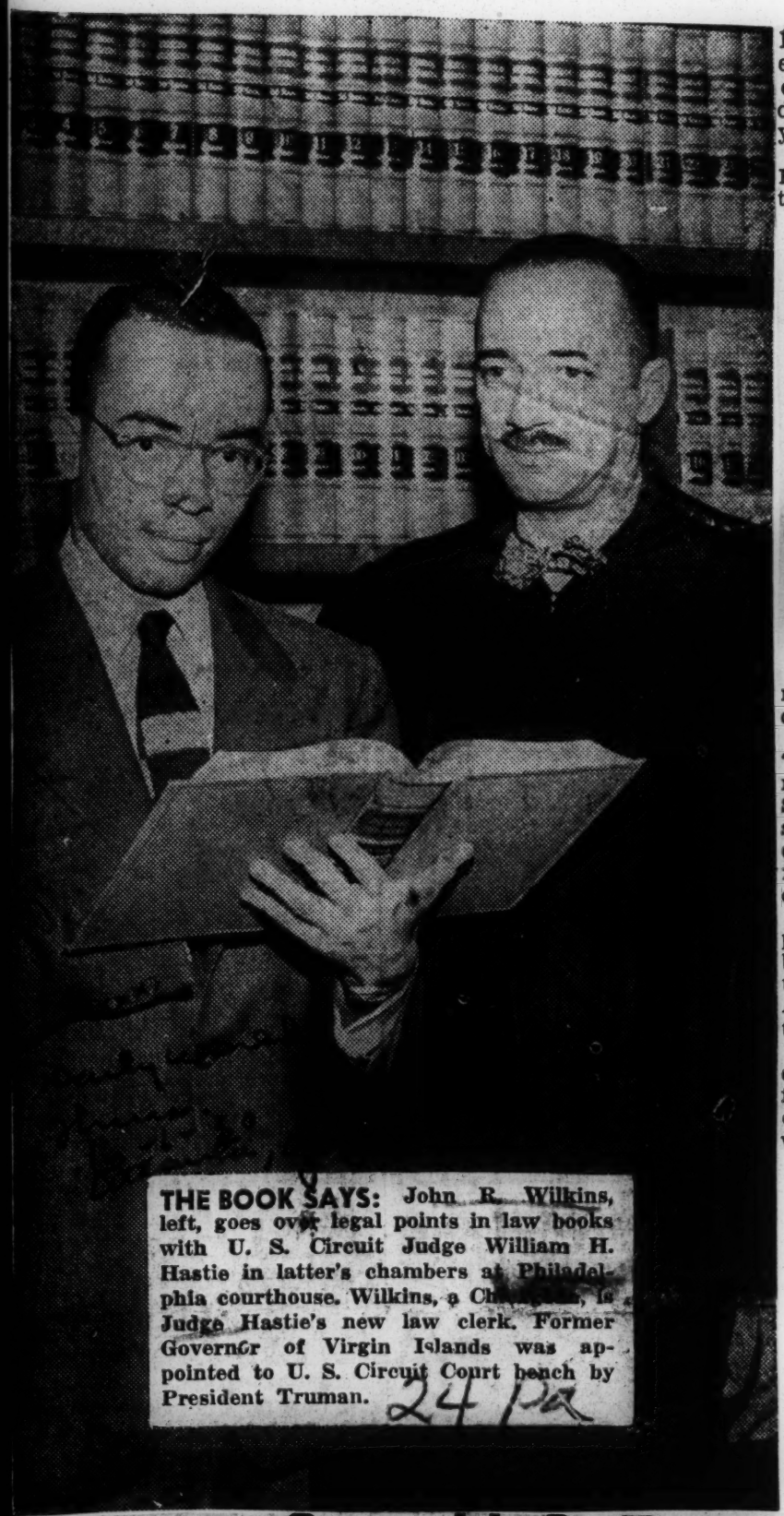
Very feminine and very charming, Mrs. Stout admits that though she loves to cook, housework in general is not to her liking.

Mrs. Stout is an Episcopalian but has not yet affiliated herself with any particular church in Philadelphia. She is also a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. At the present time she is living with friends in Tioga.

Young Matron Admitted To Bar In Philadelphia

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-18-50 Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Doris May Harris is shown being sworn in as a member of the bar of Philadelphia by Judge Adrian Bonnelly of the Philadelphia Women's Criminal Court. In the center holding the Bible is Court Crier Joe Wunn. Mrs. Harris is one of the few women of her race admitted to the Philadelphia Bar to practice law.

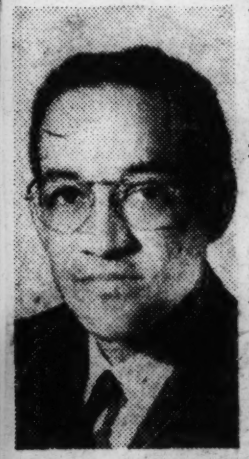


THE BOOK SAYS: John R. Wilkins, left, goes over legal points in law books with U. S. Circuit Judge William H. Hastie in latter's chambers at Philadelphia courthouse. Wilkins, a Ch[illegible], is Judge Hastie's new law clerk. Former Governor of Virgin Islands was appointed to U. S. Circuit Court bench by President Truman. 24 Pa

Lawyer Says U. S. Fails To Tell of Negro Strides

American writers and propagandists have failed to inform Europe of the progress of America's 15,000,000 Negroes—"the greatest progress of any race in history in so short a period of freedom"—Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia lawyer, said yesterday.

Alexander, honorary consul of Haiti here, left Monday on a business trip to London and Paris and the American Zone of Germany. He is scheduled to address American troops near Frankfurt on Aug. 25.



RAYMOND ALEXANDER

"I shall attempt to destroy the opinion so generally believed in many of the countries of Europe that freedom to the Negro in America exists on paper only and that he is denied freedom in any real or practical sense," Alexander said.

His Aug. 25 address will be entitled "Free Men and Walls." The walls refer to the "walls erected by the Soviet Union throughout Europe, he said. They shut out the normal exchange of ideas and information and foster suspicion, hate and distrust of neighbors, he said.

"I shall also," he said, "try to dispel the opinion unfortunately held by many people in Europe, even on this side of the Iron Curtain, that America has an ulterior motive in this conflict in Korea."

"America's position is that we undertook to save Democracy in this free world and prevent the spread of Communism throughout the world." he said.

WOMAN TO PRACTICE LAW

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mrs. Doris May Harris is shown being sworn in as a member of the Bar of Philadelphia by Judge Adrian Bonnelly of the Philadelphia Women's Criminal Court. In the center holding the Bible is Court Crier Joe Dunn. Mrs. Harris is one of the few of her race admitted to the Philadelphia Bar to practice law.

Arnold Alonzo Robins

Working With UN

Arnold Alonzo Robins, a Howard Law School graduate and native of Muncie, Ind., is celebrating his third year with the International Secretariat of Lake Success, where he is a qualifications analyst. He formerly worked with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, in Washington.

CALLED TO SERVE: Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer, will be nominated by President Truman, to join the American delegation to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in September, it was reported this week from Washington. Mrs. Sampson received a master's degree in law from Loyola University, made a world-tour with Town Hall of the Air.

Mrs. Edith Sampson To Historic Session Of UN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, which Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago lawyer, has been appointed an alternate representative of the United States, will likely be an historic meeting.

Mrs. Sampson's appointment as an alternate by President Truman became official Thursday, Aug. 24.

Under the UN charter, which created the UN General Assembly, to the 58-member body may consider and make recommendations on general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including disarmament and regulation of armaments; any question relating to maintenance of international peace and security brought before it, and peaceful adjustments of situations likely to impair international peace.

Aside from political questions which may arise, the proposed International Covenant on Human Rights, will be submitted to the session for its consideration.

The covenant, drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is the chairman, is concerned with international protection of basic civil and political rights, including the right to life, protection against torture, slavery, forced labor, arbitrary arrest or detention and protection against imprisonment for inability to fulfill a contractual obligation.

It also is concerned with the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty, right to recognition as a person before the law, freedom of religion, expression, assembly and association and equal proection of the law.

The United States delegation, named last Thursday by President Truman, includes one southerner, Senator John J. Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama, who is regarded as a liberal except on one issue—civil rights.

Senator Sparkman is one of 21 southern senators who are banded together to use every parliamentary device possible to defeat civil rights legislation in the Senate of the United States.

Other representatives of the United States named by Mr. Truman are former Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Mrs. Roosevelt Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts and John Foster Dulles.

The alternate representatives, in addition to Mrs. Sampson, are Benjamin V. Cohen of New York, former Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Ernest A. Gross of New York and John C. Ross of New York.

President Truman announced the appointment of these representatives and alternates at his press conference last Thursday. Later that day he sent their nominations to the Senate for confirmation.

The selection of Senators Sparkman and Lodge was made after he consulted Congressional leaders, Mr. Truman told his press conference. The basis for their appointment was the inclusion of Senators who are not up for election this fall in the United States delegation, he added.

Mr. Truman said two members of the House of Representatives will be nominated to serve on the delegation next year.

Participation of Democratic and Republican representatives is another step in the bipartisan foreign policy, Mr. Truman declared.

In her late forties, Mrs. Sampson has been practicing law since her graduation from the John Marshall Law School in Chicago in 1926. She practices on the South Side of Chicago. Her husband alsc is a lawyer. They have no children.

Mrs. Sampson has been keenly interested in activities of the United Nations since its creation, anc has visited Lake Success, New York, several times as an observer.

Born in Pittsburgh, she has spent most of her life in Chicago where she served as an assistant referee of the Juvenile Court of Cook County from 1925 to 1943. She is a specialist in criminal law and domestic relations. She is the only woman ever to receive a master's degree in law from Loyola university.

Long active in civic, as well as legal affairs, Mrs. Sampson is president of the World Town Hall Seminar, a radio-educational group, and is a member of the board of the United Nations Association of Chicago and of the Chicago Bar Association.

As a member of the World Town Hall, Mrs. Sampson toured the world with a panel last year and participated in a series of Town Hall meetings in various countries. She is reported to have done a "terrific job" in these meetings.

Women Make the News

Two women, in widely varied fields, made two of the top news stories of last week.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney, was named an alternate U.S. degate to the United Nations General Assembly. Miss Althea Gibson, Florida A. and M. College student, who makes her home in New York City, was accepted to play in the grass courts tennis tournament at Forest Hills this week.

While both achievements are noteworthy, the thing that makes them outstanding is that they represent a variation from the normal course of events in this country.

In each case, the individuals qualified for their honors by previous demonstrations of merit. Had they been white, their achievements would be taken as a matter of course. As matters now stand, they represent "firsts" in their respective accomplishments.

With all of the talk about democracy abroad, we hope that in the not too distant future, examples of democracy at home will be more commonplace and, consequently, attract less attention.

History has demonstrated that when given the opportunity, we have come through with flying colors. We are certain that Mrs. Sampson and Miss Gibson will carry on in that same tradition.

Courier Editorials

Mrs. Sampson—So Far, So Good

ALL of us who know Mrs. Edith S. Sampson of Chicago, and know of her fine work and great ability, were delighted to learn that she had been nominated by the President as an alternate United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

But we were irritated by the Administration's statement that she had been appointed not simply because she is one of the best qualified persons, but because her appointment would be an answer to the Communist charge that Negroes get no chance in America.

That statement was totally unnecessary and tended to nullify the other reason given for the naming of this distinguished American.

We do not want to see individual Negroes appointed to high position as an answer to any propaganda, but because they are qualified and deserve such consideration.

However, if the Administration is eager to counteract Communist propaganda concerning mistreatment of Americans of color, we suggest that it go much farther and give to qualified Negroes scores of jobs in the numerous agencies, State Department and otherwise, which we maintain all over the world.

If a foreigner anywhere can go into a United States agency abroad and find a capable brown man or woman behind a desk ready to serve him, then all of the Communist propaganda emanating from Moscow will be unable to offset that one concrete fact.

Just as the Russian Communist regime has removed all Jews from its foreign service, so have the Americans kept out Negroes to almost the same extent.

American representatives and agents fairly swarm abroad, but the number of American Negroes scarcely exceeds a score.

The way to prove the greatness of American democracy to foreigners is not merely to pick one or two distinguished Negroes for high positions of honor and responsibility, but to integrate hundreds in all consulates, embassies and offices abroad.

With 8,500 Negroes graduating from colleges and universities this year and 60,000 more enrolled, even the State Department should be able to find a sufficient number qualified to make brown faces common throughout our foreign service.

That would be the best anti-Communist propaganda of all.

Peace, Human Rights Questions May Be Heard by Mrs. Sampson

WASHINGTON

The fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, to which Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, a Chicago lawyer, has been appointed an alternate representative of the United States, will likely be an historic meeting.

Under the UN Charter, which created the General Assembly, the 58-member body may consider and make recommendations on general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including disarmament and regulation of armaments; any question relating to maintenance of international peace and security brought before it, and peaceful adjustments of situations likely to impair international peace.

Rights Covenant Scheduled

Aside from political questions which may arise, the proposed International Covenant on Human Rights, will be submitted to the session for its consideration.

The covenant, drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is the chairman, is concerned with international protection of basic civil and political rights, including the right to life, protection against torture, slavery, forced labor, arbitrary arrest or detention and protection against imprisonment for inability to fulfill a contractual obligation.

It also is concerned with the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty, right to recognition as a person before the law, freedom of religion, expression, assembly and association, and equal protection of the law.

Law Firm Member

In her late forties, Mrs. Sampson has been practicing law since her graduation from the John Marshall Law School in Chicago in 1926. With her husband, she operates a law firm on the South Side of Chicago, where the couple live. They have no children.

Mrs. Sampson has been keenly interested in activities of the United Nations since its creation and has visited Lake Success, New York, several times as an observer.

Born in Pittsburgh, she has spent most of her life in Chicago where she served as an assistant referee of the Juvenile Court of Cook Countyy from 1925 to 1943. She is a specialist in criminal law and domestic relations. She is the only woman ever to receive a master's degree in law from Loyola University.

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Edith Sampson Speaks On Herald Tribune Forum

NEW YORK -(ANP)- The nineteenth annual New York Herald Tribune Forum, whose theme is "Mobilizing America's Strength for World Securuity." opened its sessions before a huge audience at the Waldorf-Astoria in the Grand ballroom last week.

Speaking on the session "Strides Towards World Security" was the Chicago attorney and alternate U. S. representative to the UN, Edith S. Sampson, who discussed "WORLD SECURITY BEGINS AT HOME."

The dynamic speaker began by giving a brief history of her life and work on the South Side of Chicago. From this vantage point she indicated that she learned something about the word "security." A social worker and a lawyer it was the UN representative's opinion that she was indeed acquainted with the problems of ordinary people.

Continued the speaker, "Security means something very real and personal. It means opportunity to work and advance in one's work; to educate children to be safe in homes, on the streets, and to be safeguarded in health and other civic interests concerning the city politics. Security also means an effective defense among other things against aggression."

Mrs. Sampson further stressed among other statements, that World Securuity begins at home wehere children who are born without racial or religious prejudice either learn it from parents and neighbors who are taught to practice tolerence and live together in peace with one another as a good neighbor.

World security then begins at home in actions to strengthen America, and to pull together the full forces of the free world in understanding and cooperation, concluded the United States representative to the UN, Edith Sampson.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the UN, Lester B. Pearson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, C. I. O. and Blanche Thebom, Mezzo-soprano, Metropolitan Opera association (who sang a Negro spiritual by composer Florence Price) were on the dais along with Mrs. Sampson and other UN representatives.

Judge Armond W. Scott
Washington, D.C.

CHAMPION OF UNDERDOG: Judge Armond W. Scott, only Negro justice in Washington, D. C., stands beside a portrait that was recently presented to him by lawyers and friends. Judge Scott, now in his 70's has decided to retire in 1953 when his term expires. The most cherished tribute recently came from a lawyer who sat in his courtroom and observed, "Judge Scott deals out justice not from the law books but from the heart".

FOR 'PRINCIPLE, HUMANENESS AND A RARE SENSE OF HUMOR'—Municipal Court Judge Armond W. Scott receives a plaque at a Washington Bar Association dinner last night marking his 15th year on the bench. Above (from left) are: Assistant Corporation Counsel Carl D. Coleman, Chief Judge Nathan Cayton of the Municipal Court of Appeals; Leroy H. McKinney, president of the bar group; Supreme Court Justice Clark, Judge Scott and Supreme Court Justice Burton. —Star Staff Photo.

Judge Scott Hailed at Dinner Of Washington Bar Association

Judge Armond W. Scott of Municipal Court last night was honored by the Washington Bar Association at a banquet commemorating the group's 25th anniversary and the jurist's 15 years on the bench.

Supreme Court justices and jurists of the local courts joined in paying tribute to Judge Scott during the event in the Dunbar Hotel.

He was presented a plaque by Leroy H. McKinney, president of the Washington Bar Association, who acted in behalf of its membership.

How Citation Reads.

The citation on Judge Scott read as follows:

"In recognition of his excellent record as a jurist, whose wealth of experience, high sense of principle, deep-seated humaneness, courage of personal conviction and rare sense of humor, have combined to form in him a personality most desirable as a judge, and whose service has been a distinct credit to his contemporaries."

Chief Judge Nathan Cayton of the Municipal Court of Appeals made the principal address. He described the state of Washington courts 25 years ago, when the association was founded, and when there was a small number of judges. Then Judge Cayton pictured the present day courts, which are well manned. He especially credited Judge Scott for his work in the founding of the Small Claims Branch of Municipal Court.

Judge Cayton lauded Judge Scott as a man of integrity who does not hesitate to accept difficult cases.

Mr. McKinney introduced the surviving incorporators of the Washington Bar Association, who are George E. C. Hayes, Louis R. Mehlinger and J. Franklin Wilson.

Presents Past Presidents.

He also presented the past presidents: Mr. Hayes, Perry W. Howard, Augustus W. Gray, Thurman L. Dodson, William L. Houston, George A. Parker, Henry Lincoln Johnson, jr.; James A. Cobb, William A. Powell, Maurice R. Weeks and Richard R. Atkinson, who acted as toastmaster.

In his remarks, Mr. McKinney declared: "On our silver anniversary the Washington Bar Association reaffirms its faith in the Constitution of our United States and the dignity of the human person, and pledges itself to continue to aid our courts in achieving equal justice under the law."

A portrait of Judge Scott was given to the jurist by its painter, Richard Dempsey.

The guests included Associate Justices Harold R. Burton and Tom C. Clark, Court of Appeals Judges Henry W. Edgerton, Charles Fahy and David L. Bazelon, and District Court Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws and Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut.

Also Judge Andrew M. Hood, of the Municipal Court of Appeals, and Municipal Court Judges Ellen K. Raedy, George D. Neilson, Thomas D. Quinn, Nadine Lane Gallagher, Frank H. Myers, Milton S. Kronheim, jr., Mary C. Barlow, Thomas C. Scalley and Andrew J. Howard, jr.

Also attending were United States Attorney George Morris Fay and Clark F. King, assistant corporation counsel in charge of Municipal Court.

Passes Bar

Miss Ruth E. Hankins, a graduate of Robert Terrell Law School, who was recently certified by the board of law examiners in Virginia. She lives at 1255 Irving St., N.W., Washington.